DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel IX. ZATURDAG den 15den SEPTEMBER, 1821. N. 37.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

August 31, 1821.

FOR NEW YORK,

THE AMERICAN BRIG

VIGILENT,

— BROWN, Master,

To sail in about a fortnight For Freight or Passage apply at the Store of

A. DEMEZA.

The Public is cautioned not to credit the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

September 7, 1821.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The Fast Sailing Coppered Schooner

FOX,

D. CHAYTOR, Master.

For any particulars please apply to the Master on board, or at the Counting-House of

GEORGE CURIEL.

The Public is cautioned not to credit the crew of said schooner, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

September 7, 1821.

FOR BOSTON,

THE BRIG

HOPE,

B. MANN, Master.

Will sail in about three weeks. For Freight or Passage apply to

SAMUEL LYON.

The Public is cautioned not to credit the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

September 7, 1821.

FOR BOSTON,

THE BRIG

ONSLO,

M. COLLINS, Master.

Will sail in the course of this month. For Freight or Passage apply to

SAMUEL LYON.

The Public is cautioned not to credit the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

September 7, 1821.

FOR NEW YORK,

THE SCHOONER

MACDONOUGH,

R. AUGER, Master,

Will sail in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to

SAMUEL LYON.

The Public is cautioned not to credit the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

September 7, 1821.

FOR NEW YORK,

THE BRIGANTINE

LADY'S DELIGHT,

E. P. SCRIBNER, Master.

Will sail in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to

SAMUEL LYON.

The Public is cautioned not to credit the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

Den 14den September 1821.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen krediet te verlenen aan de equipagie van de Amerikaansche brik Abeona, daar zulk door hem niet zal worden voldaan.

R. C. FOLGER, Kapitein.

Den 14den September 1821.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen krediet te verlenen aan de equipagie van de Amerikaansche bark Phœnix, daar zulk door hem niet zal worden voldaan.

SAMUEL LOUTH, Kapitein.

Para vender en la Imprenta.

LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Española.

CIRCUS.

MET HOOGERE TOESTEMMING.

Ter Benefice

Van den Jongen Amerikaan.

Mr. JANNIERE (de Jonge Amerikaan) heeft de eer om dit Geëerde Publiek aantekondigen, dat men op Zondag des namiddags den 16den dezer, eene Buitengewone Vertooning voor zyne Benefice volbrengen zal met de bevallige Pantomina van Don Quixote de la Mancha, die verledenen Zondag de grootste voldoening verworven heeft.

Men zal een begin maken met de GROOTE BUITELING met geslotene Voeten, welke door het gansche Gezelschap ten uitvoer zal gebragt worden, alsmede Buitelingen in de Lucht en andere kunstgrepen met de Butade.

De PAYAS zal verscheidene Gemnastissche Spellen volvoeren van de grootste verdiensten.

De JONGE AMERIKAAN zal op de Princes de rol van den DRONKEN SOLDAAT bevallig spelen.

Don TOMAS CASAÑAS zal na verschillende kunstgrepen gemaakt te hebben, uitmunten met de houding van Merkurius aan te nemen, en de Engelsche Buiteling te verrichten.

Men zal eindigen met de 2de Vertooning van

Don Quixote de la Mancha.

Met Marschen, Wendingen, en Gevechten; Met eene uitbarsting van een zeer Schoone Vuurwerk wanneer de Molen aangestoken zal worden,

Vergezeld met eene GEKLEURDE VURIGE regen, en de ROMEINSCHE VUREN.

PERSONEN.

Don Quixote. . . .	*De Heer BRESCHARD.*
Sancho, (zyn Schildknaap)	*De Heer JANNIERE, (de Jonge Amerikaan)*
De Graaf	*De Heer TOMAS.*
De Gravin, (gekleed als eene Amazone)	*Madame BRESCHARD*

ROVER BENDE,

TEN BESLUITE,

Kapitein van dezelve De Heer BENABENGO.

De Deur zal geopend worden ten 4 uren, en de verrichtingen zullen beginnen ten 5 uren precies.

De Algemeene Intrede......6 Schellingen
De Zitplaatsen...................6 dito.

De Nommers der Zitplaatsen zullen afgegeven worden op Zondag voormiddag.

Den 11den September 1821.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

DE ondergeteekenden in kwaliteit als speciale Gemagtigden van den Heer D. Gaerste, junior, zullen op aanstaande Maandag den 17den dezer ter Weeskamer alhier by publieke opveylinge, op zeer voordeelige conditie verkoopen; een Plantagie genaamd Kassa Grandi, een Huis staande en gelegen op Pietermaai in de Wyk 2 Huis No. 147, en eenige Slaven.

MOIZE CARDOZE.
G. VOS, J. Z.

Den 31sten Augustus 1821.

DE ondergeteekenden in hunnen kwaliteit als gemagtigden van de Executeuren over de Boedels en Nalatenschappen van wylen Daniel en Joseph Dacosta Gomes te Amsterdam, prevenieren mits deze aan alle de Hypotecaire Schuldenaren onder gemelde Administratie sortetende, dat ten zy dat zy het Exces der verschuldigde Interessen van een Jaar binnen den tyd van een maand van heden af te rekenen, komen voldoen en betalen; dezelven zonder aanzien van personen, door regtsmiddelen tot de betaling van verschuldigde Kapitaal en Interessen op Hypotheek geconstringeerd worden, terwyl de ondergeteekenden byzondere aanschryving hebben, de Interessen nimmer boven het Jaar te laten accumuleren.

MORD. HM SENIOR, qq.
MOISE CARDOZE, qq.
JOSIAS DOVALE, qq.

CIRCO.

CON SUPERIOR PERMISO.

A Beneficio

Del Joven Americano.

Mr. JANNIERE (el Joven Americano) tiene el honor de anunciar a esté respetable Publico, que en la tarde del DOMINGO 16 del corriente, se ejecutará á su Beneficio una sobresaliente Funcion de Caballos, con la Graciosa Pantomina de Don Quixote de la Mancha, que recibió el Domingo pasado la mayor aceptacion.

Dara principio con el GRAN BOLTEO de Pie Firme, por toda la Compañia, con sus Bueltas al Ayre y otras habilidades con la Batada.

El PAYASO ejecutará varios Juegos Gemnosticos, con el mayor esmero.

El JOVEN AMERICANO hará sobre la Princesa el Gracioso Papel del SOLDADO BORRACHO.

Don TOMAS CASAÑAS despues de varias habilidades, se esmerará con la actitudes del Mercurio, y con el Bolteo Ingles.

DARA FIN CON LA 2a. REPRESENTACION DE

Don Quixote de la Mancha.

Con Marchas, Evoluciones y Combates; *Con un Golpe de Fuegos muy Hermoso quando Enciendad el Molino.*

Acompañada con una Lluvia de FUEGOS de COLORES, y CANDELAS ROMANOS.

PERSONAGES.

Don Quixote, ...	*Mr. BRESCHARD.*
Sancho, (su Escudero)	*Mr. JANNIERE, El Joven Americano.*
El Conde, ...	*Don TOMAS.*
La Condesa. (vestida Amazona	*Madama BRESCHARD.*

BANDA DE PYRATAS,

POR COMPARSAS,

Capitan de ellos, Don Pedro BENABENGO.

Se Abrira la Puerta a las 4, y la Funcion empezará á las 5 en punto.

Entrada General......6 Reales del Pays
Asientos.........................6 do. do.

Los Asientos se despacharan el Domingo por la Mañana.

Den 27sten Augustus 1821.

DE ondergeteekenden, uitmakende de Kommissie belast met de sorg over de Kerkhoven der Protestantsche Gemeenten, maken hiermede aan de Eigenaars van Vaste Erven op het Nieuwe Kerkhof bekend, dat de loting en afmeting der Vaste Erven geschied is, hetwelk behoorlyk door den opzigter van het Kerkhof aan de belanghebbenden kan aangewezen worden.

Zoo er nog eenige Ingezetenen dezer Lands tot de Protestantsche Gemeenten behoorende, nu of in het vervolg, verkiezen megten Vaste Erven op voornoemde Kerkhof aantekoopen, worden zy verzocht zich te vervoegen by een der ondergeteekenden of by den Aanspreker L. Hanez, voor welk Erf het geen 10 voeten lang en 10 voeten breed is, 10 Pezos zal betaald worden.

Verders wordt nog bekend gemaakt dat voortaan geene Lyken in byzondere begraafplaatsen op beide Kerkhoven zullen mogen begraven worden voor dat aan den Aanspreker voor elk Lyk de daarop in drie onderscheidene klassen van 1, 2, of 3 Pezos, bepaalde som voldaan is, waarop echter eene uitzondering gemaakt wordt ten aanzien der armen of onvermogende lieden, ook, indien de overledene ter instandhouding van een der Kerkhoven genoegzaam gecontribueerd heeft, welke gelden besteed zullen worden tot onderhoud van de beide Protestantsche begraafplaatsen.

De Leden uitmakende de Kommissie voorn.,

Do. G. B. BOSCH.
Do. J MULLER, J. A. Z.
J. J. BEAUJON.
G. C. MULLER.

FOR THE BAY OF HONDURAS AND NEW ORLEANS,
To sail in about ten days,
THE AMERICAN BRIG



F A M E,
T. L. ADAMS, Master.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Store of
W. MACWHIRTER & Co.
Or to SAMUEL LYON

The Public is cautioned not to credit the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

☞ There are on board the above brig a few Barrels of FLOUR and PORK for Sale.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 14den September 1821.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 20, en
De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd,
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—SEPTEMBER.

7.	brik Abeona, Folgen,	New York
10.	—— Superior, Dixon,	Philadelphia
	golet Jacobs, Craane,	Spaansche kust
12.	—— Las Hermanas, Evertsz,	Aruba
	brik Generaal Riego, Tun,	Puerto Cabello
13.	golet Perfect Union, Frolyk,	Aruba
	—— Aruba Paket, Yarzagaray,	ditto
	bark Stokvisch, Samber,	ditto
	—— Henriette, Tromp,	Spaansche kust
14.	brik Fame, Adams,	St. Thomas
	golet Eliza, Servo,	New York

UITGEKLAARD—SEPTEMBER.

7.	golet St. Joseph, Franken,	Aruba
10.	—— Monroe, Gerts,	Cuba
	—— Harmony Hall, Penso,	Aruba
	—— Ida, Bartolotte,	Spaansche kust
11.	—— Rooseboom, Luydens,	Aruba
12.	—— Nueva Rosa, Echeveria,	P. Cabello
	—— Venus, Coudeville,	Spaansche kust
	—— Jacobs, Craane,	ditto
13.	—— Louisa, Molero.	ditto

Op Zaturdag kwam alhier aan, Z. M.'s brik de Merkuur, kapitein De Quartel, van La Guayra en Puerto Cabello. En op Woensdag vertrok dezelve weder naar Puerto Cabello; en met leedwezen hebben wy te berigten het ongelukkige toeval welke haar overgekomen is. Op denzelfden avond omtrent een kwartier over acht, toen de Merkuur byna op de hoogte van de oostpunt dezes eilands was, overviel dezelve een storm vergezeld met zwaar onweder, dewelke wy hier ook ondervonden, wanneer een vreesselyke bliksemstraal haar trof, en de groote mast digt by de boorden, weg nam, verbrygelende dezelve op hetzelfde oogenblik in verscheidene stukken. Het vaartuig werd byna niet meer in staat bestuurd te worden, door de gebroken mast welke het geheele tuig in wanorde bragt, en de wind veranderde plotzeling in alle rigtingen, zy werd by gevolg naar het land gedreven, en omtrent half elf stiet dezelve op een uithoek van de plantagie Fuik, men veronderstelt dat dezelve daar weinig schade in het hol zal ondervinden, zoo het maar niet sterk waait. Volgens de laatste tyding die wy gisteren in de stad ontvangen hebben, wordt gezegd dat zy maar weinig water inhoudt, en met de hulp der drie vaartuigen welke Donderdag morgen tot haren bystand gezonden waren, hoopen wy dat zy vlot zal raken. Kort na dat de bliksem ingeslagen was, ontdekte men dat de Merkuur in brand wes, men verondersteld dat het veroorzaakt was door de bliksem welke in het binnenste van het vaartuig is doorgedrongen; en men had groote moeite moeten aanwenden voor dat men het vuur konde uitblusschen, al het kruid werd over boord geworpen. Het doet ons leed er by te melden, dat er drie personen door den val van de mast gekwetst werden, maar men hoopt dat zy spoedig zullen herstellen.

De schoener de Drie Gezusters, aan deze haven behoorende, welke van hier naar Puerto Cabello gegaan was, kwam terug op Zaturdag morgen, met verlies van de voormast, boegspriet en byna de geheele wand van de stuurboord zyde, zynde des nachts overzeild door de flechera, welke onlangs uit deze haven zeilde; dit vaartuig kreeg insgelyks aanmerkelyke schade aan hare boegspriet, en was genoodzaakt om naar Coro te zeilen, ten einde er hersteld te worden.

De Spaansche oorlogs brik de Hercules, in gezelschap van de Conejo en eene flechera, verscheen voor deze haven op Zaturdag nadenmiddag, en bleven er tot Donderdag morgen, toen zy windwarts opzeilden.

De Spaansche kaper brigantyn Famoso Indiano, kwam op Zondag aan, en bleef steeds in deze haven. Dit is hetzelfde vaartuig welke te gelyk met de Hercules, onlangs op de kleine Independentsche kruisser Bella Roza jagt maakten buiten deze haven, en onze lezers zullen zich herinneren op welke eene belagchelyke wyze dit afliep.

De schoener Eliza kwam gisteren hier aan in 30 dagen van New York, zy breugt Kouranten tot den 13den Augustus, het doet ons genoegen te vernemen dat de bewoner van de Vereenigde Staten buitengewoon gezegend zyn wyl er geen zweem van gele koorts of besmettelyke ziekte zich dit jaar vertoond heeft.

VENEZUELA.

Uit de Gaceta de Caracas van den 22sten Augustus 1821.

OFFICIEEL ARTIKEL.

Na de roemryke overwinning van Carabobo, liet de vyand twee afdeelingen uit de vesting Puerto Cabello vertrekken, de eene onder bevel van den luitenant kolonel Ramos, en de andere onder den kolonel Alejos, om in de Llanos den geest van opstand onder de inwoners van het nieuwelyks bevryde grondgebied op te wakkeren, en in het vervolg bestemde hy eene divisie vaartuigen met troepen ingescheept om dezelve aan de Vela van Coro te doen stappen, om daardoor af te wenden den aandacht van het leger der verlossers, het is niet gemakkelyk om te begrypen tot waar zich de hoop des vyands opvestigt, of dezelve heeft alleenlyk de consumptie in Puerto Cabello willen verminderen, door troepen weg te zenden naar welke plaats of het wezen moge om eten op te zoeken, of eenen roekeloozen dood.

Z. E. de bevryder, ten gevolge om de operatien gemakkelyk te maken en de inwoners van Llanos in veiligheid te stellen tegen de strooppartyen des vyands die alleen kwaad kunnen veroorzaken aan de landlieden en burgers, verdeelde het westelyke gedeelte dezes lands in twee militaire departementen, de eene bevattende de provintien van Coro, Maracaybo, Merida, en Truxillo, stond onder bevel van Z. E. de generaal Mariño, en de andere bevattende die van Caracas en Bariñas onder die van Z. E. de generaal Paez. De Linie van Puerto Cabello begrepen in deze tweede afdeeling, wordt verdedigd door 3 bataillons infanterie, en 2 bataillons kavallerie.

Een bataillon infanterie en een regiment kavallerie is te Calaboza gelegerd, een eskwadron te St Carlos, en een bataillon in de stad van Araure.

Daar men verzekert door de laatste tydingen van den kolonel Escalona, dat de expeditie die te Coro van Puerto Cabello aangekomen is, geenzins 500 mannen te boven gaat, liet men van Carora kolonel Briceño met 1000 mannen marcheren om zich te vereenigen met den kolonel Gomez, die eene andere gelyke kolom onder zyn bevel heeft, met deze magt en een kolom van 500 mannen die door Casigua trekt, wordt de kolonel Briceño belast de vyanden te verslaan en deze provintie te bevredigen, en Z. E. de generaal Mariño blyft te Carora met twee bataillons en reserve, om zich te begeven waar het noodig is. Z. E. die den 11de te San Carlos was, vervolgde zynen marsch den volgenden dag om een nieuwe veerkracht aan de krygsverrigtingen te geven.

Het overige onzer kavallerie is aan de andere zyde van de Apura terug getrokken om naar het bevel van hunne opperhoofden te wachten, indien de verdediging van het vaderland het noodig maakt en zich in dien tusschen tyd aan den gewoonen arbeid te begeven, gevende aan de gansche wereld het grootste voorbeeld van warme patriottisme; overdekt met lauren in de velden van Carabobo, keeren deze Llaneros de eerste steun van de republiek, en hare standvastige verdedigers terug naar hunne woningen en akkers, gereed om nog duizend malen hunne diensten te herhalen, indien in andere gevallen de natie hunne krachten en leven op de slagtvelden zal noodig hebben.

Van Puerto Cabello komen dagelyks tot onze linie zoo vele soldaten over, dat by aldien de vyand geen betere maatregelen gebruikt, zeer schielyk de opperhoofden La Torre en Morales alleen in die vesting zullen over blyven.

De districten van Barcelona, Camana, en Margarita, zyn ook in militaire departementen georganiseerd, dewelke opgedragen zyn aan generaal Bermudez na zyne roemruchtige veldtogt, alle de korpsen die op marsch zyn om zyne divisie te versterken, blyven onder zyn bevel.

De troepen van de Urane, onder kolonel Torrealba, na den ganschan veldtogt mede gedaan te hebben, keerden terug naar hunne kantons, alwaar zy hun akkerwerk weer aanvaren en naar hunne militaire diensten terug zullen keeren, wanneer het vaderland hen oproept. De generaal Monagas die met de kavallerie van Barcelona en die van de opper Llano van Caracas de sombrero doordrongen is, tot medewerking met de algemeene krygsverrichtingen, heeft bevel ontvangen om zich in Barcelona te vestigen, welks kommandant belast is om de personen van zyn korps naar hunne woningen te zenden, dezelve dankzeggende voor hunne diensten, ook zyn zy gereed om wederte komen zoo dikwyls zy geroepen zullen worden.

Het beleg van Cumana wordt met nadruk voortgezet, wy verwachten schielyk de zegenpralende intrede van den generaal Bermudez in deze stad te vernemen.

Dus is het gansche grondgebied van Venezuela bedekt tegen de pogingen hunner vyanden, en deszelfs zonen van alle kanten vereenigd zynde of wedergekeerd naar hunne haardsteden, zyn altyd gereed om het zwaard weder op te vatten, met hetwelke zy zoo vele malen in het veld van eer overwonnen hebben, om eindelyk veilig in den schoot hunner huisgezinnen te rusten, dit is den vollen prys naar welke de soldaten van Columbia reikhalzen, het kostelyke goed aan het welke zy hunne krachten en offerhanden toewyden, en dit is ook het grootste goed van het vaderland hetwelke ook met hun eigen geluk overeenstemt; geen natie kan gelyk de onze zich verheffen nooit een leger gehad te hebben, dat zoo vele moeyelykheden en zelfsopofferingen voor het vaderland gedaan heeft.

Het grootste gedeelte van onze strydres met lauweren bedekt en in de schoot hunner huisgezinnen terug gekeerd, oogsten dus de vruchten hunner moeiten en gevaren, door de zoete herinnering dat hun dierbaar vaderland deszelfs vryheid en onafhankelykheid aan hunnen moed en volharding verschuldigd is.

De Caracas Gaceta na melding gemaakt te hebben van den dood van Napoleon, maakt hierop de volgende aanmerking:

Deze persoon welke zyne eeuw zoo doorluchtig gemaakt heeft, zoo wel door zyne nooit gehoorde overwinningen als door zyne buitengewoone genie, verdient de stille tranen der bewonderaar van zynen grooten geest, zeker! verdiende deze groote veldheer dat deze tranen op zyn graf gestort werden, en dat men in hem aanschouwde de onbestendigheid van het fortuin dat hem eenmaal zoodanig vernederde; wat men hem ook ten laste legge, zyne beschuldigingen worden volkomen geregtvaardigd door de schanddaden der despoten en het Heilige Verbond beschuldigd.

Beschuldigd men Napoleon als overweldenaar, nimmer heeft hy als deze despoten zoodanig alle regt en billykheid met voeten vertrapt, om de natiën hunne weldadige inrigtingen en wetten te ontnemen, en om ze weder in domheid, onwetendheid, en slaafsche onderwerping te dompelen; vele rampen wel is waar hebben zyne oorlogen veroorzaakt, maar veel goeds en nuttigs heeft de wereld aan hem te danken.

De Caracas Gaceta van den 29sten Augustus, behelst een besluit van het kongres wegens de vrystelling der slaven.

Het volgende is een verkort uittreksel van hetzelve. Alle kindered der slaven, geboren zedert den dag dezer afkondiging, zullen vry zyn, derzelver meesters zullen hen opvoeden en verzorgen tot hun 18de jaar, zullende tot dien tyd hunne diensten genieten.

Geene slaven kunnen verkocht worden buiten de provintie hunner woning; ook mogen geene kinderen van hunne ouders gescheiden worden. Geene slaven zullen meer ingevoerd mogen worden, en een vreemdeling in eene der havens van Columbia komende, zal slechts eenen kunnen brengen onder den naam van dienstbode, welke hy dan ook zal behooren weer uit te voeren; zullende dezelve anders als vry beschouwd worden. Er zal een fonds opgericht worden om de overige slaven vry te koopen, ook zullen van heden af vry zyn, alle die welke eenige diensten aan de republiek bewezen hebben.

Coro is weder in onze magt. De kolonel Ychauspe is tot onzen met 500 man overgegaan; en Tello is met de weinigen die er overgebleven zyn naar Puerto Cabello teruggekeerd.

MILITAIRE BELOONINGEN,

Algemeen bevel van den 13den July.

Z. E. de verlosser heeft den naam gegeven van bataillon van Carabodo, dat het welke te voren den titel voerde van het Britsche bataillon, en heeft kommandant van hetzelve Guillermo Davi tot luitenant kolonel bevorderd, majoor Bruim is bevorderd tot majoor van hetzelve, benevens vele andere Engelsche officieren, welke ook van rang verhoogt zyn.

Uittreksel van eenen brief, gedagteekend Kaap Hayti, den 5den July 1821, *aan een heer te Washington.*

"Alles gaat hier naar wensch en stil, zedert het vertrek van generaal Boyer, behalve de afgunst der inboorlingen in den handel tegen de vreemde kooplieden. Zy hebben ons zoo vele hinderpalen in den weg gezet, als het in hunne magt stond, en zy zullen ongetwyfeld, ondernemen om ons allen in het toekomende jaar uittesluiten.

"Naar myne gevoelen, heeft deze markt nooit beter vooruitzigt aan den Amerikaanschen koopman aangeboden. Het land is wezenlyk zoodanig uitgedroogd, dat de inwoners byna van de Amerikaansche voorbrengsels afhangen om te kunnen bestaan.

"Want zedert de laatste zes weken was de kust van Monte Christie tot de Moale, door eene vloot van Aury, en andere schelmen bezet geworden, welke zeer groote schade doen, ofschoon zy als nog geene rovery gepleegd hebben. Het zoude zeer te wenschen zyn, dat wy hier aan de kust by gelegenheid een van onze vaartuigen hadden. De kapiteins welke onder zich gekouleurde scheepsvolk of slechts een gedeelte er van, onder zich hebben, zyn voorzeker verloren, zoo zy hier komen. De gezaghebbenden hier, zeggen dat zy hun niet kunnen dwingen om tot hunnen pligt terug te keren, Ik weet niet hoedanig zulks te verhelpen zy, zonder met den president Boyer schikkingen te maken.— Door deze en andere oorzaken, zit men ons gedurig in het vaarwater."

Ee eerste divisie van het 91ste, oof het regiment van Argyleshire, onder het bevel van luitenant kolonel M'Niell, is te Glasgow, na eene afwezenheid van 27 jaren van Schotland, aangekomen. Het is merkwaardig, dat de terugkomst van dit schoone regiment in deszelfs geboorteland, juist op den dag is van 27 jaren dat hetzelve het verlaten heeft; het regiment heeft op den 18den Juny 1794 Schotland verlaten, en de eerste divisie kwam te Port Patrick op den 18den Juny 1821 aan. Kolonel M'Niell is de eenigste individueel in het leven, van het regiment welke van Schotland in 1794 vertrokken is.

Engelsche Nieuwspapieren.—In Londen werden vyftien dagelyksche nieuwspapieren uitgegeven; 42 Zaturdags en Zondags nieuwspapieren; 18 op andere dagen, eens, tweemaal, tot driemaal in de week; 135 provintiale nieuwspapieren worden in Engeland gedrukt; 126

nieuwspapieren in Ierland; 47 in Schotland; en 6 op de Britsche Eilanden. Er worden 10,500-000 nummers Londensche dagelyksche dagbladen s'jaarlyks uitgegeven, en van de andere kantoren 5,000,000 alle jaar; of in andere bewoordingen, omtrent 300,000 nummers nieuwspapieren worden in Londen alle weken gedrukt. In Groot Brittanje en Ierland zamen, boven de 50 millioenen dagbladen worden s'jaarlyks in omloop gebragt, of omtrent één millioen s'weeks.

On Saturday arrived His Majesty's brig Mercury, captain De Quartel, from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. On Wednesday she again went to sea, for the purpose of returning to the above ports; and it is with much regret that we have now to record the unfortunate accident that subsequently befel her. About a quarter past eight o'clock the same evening, the Mercury being then nearly off the east end of the island, she was overtaken by the violent thunder storm that was experienced here, when a tremendous flash of lightning struck her, which instantaneously carried away the main-mast close to the deck, shivering it at the same moment into several pieces. The vessel being thus suddenly rendered almost unmanageable by the wreck of the main-mast entangling the other rigging, and the wind at the same time shifting quickly in every direction, she was in consequence unavoidably driven towards the land, and about half past ten o'clock struck the shore on a part of the Fuyke plantation, where it is supposed she will receive but little injury in her hull should the weather continue moderate. According to the accounts received yesterday in town, she is represented to make but little water. Three schooners were despatched to her assistance on Thursday morning, and with their aid it was expected she would be got off.—Shortly after the lightning struck the Mercury she was discovered to be on fire, occasioned, it is supposed, by the fluid having passed into the interior of the vessel, and it was not until after great exertions that the fire was extinguished, all the powder on board having to be thrown into the sea. We regret to have to add to this list of calamities, that three persons were injured by the falling of the mast, but hopes are entertained of their speedy recovery.

The schooner Three Sisters, belonging to this port, which had proceeded from hence to Puerto Cabello, returned on Saturday morning, with the loss of her foremast, bowsprit, and nearly the whole of her starboard bulwarks, having been run foul of, in the night, by the flechera which lately sailed from this harbour; that vessel likewise received considerable damage in her bows, and was obliged to proceed to Coro, where she has been repaired.

The Spanish brig of war Hercules, in company with the Conejo and a flechera, made their appearance off this harbour on Saturday afternoon, and continued to ply off and on till Tuesday morning, when they proceeded to windward.

The Spanish brigantine privateer, Famoso Indiano, arrived on Sunday, and still remains in the harbour. This is the same vessel, which along with the Hercules, lately chased the little Independent cruiser, Bella Rosa, off this port, which our Readers will recollect so handsomely got away from them both, by the superior manner in which she was managed.

The schooner Eliza arrived yesterday, 30 days from New York, and has brought us papers to the 13th of August. We are happy to perceive from them that the United States generally were blessed with an almost unprecedented degree of health; not an instance of yellow or malignant fever having occurred. The following is an extract from the National Advocate of the 13th August:—

Baltimore Aug. 9.—Capt Beard, of the brig Amazon, arrived at this port yesterday, in 35 days from St. Salvador, states the governor of Rio Janeiro had been brought to that place a prisoner, on his way to Europe, having been charged with high treason in endeavouring to excite the people of that place to rebel against the regular government, and establish an independent one. The king's son had been imprisoned by his orders. The indignation of the people at St. Salvador was so much excited at the transaction, that it was thought summary justice would be performed on the prisoner, without the necessary form of trial. We have been politely favoured by capt. Beard, with the "Aurora of Brazil," of the 23d, 25th and 26th of June inclusive, received here yesterday by the Amazon. These papers contain the particulars of the intelligence alluded to in the preceding paragraph.

Extract of a letter from Curacao, July 9.

"His Majesty's brig Mercury sailed yesterday for Puerto Cabello, convoying 15 sail of Dutch and Spanish vessels, for the purpose of bringing to this Island such persons as wish to escape from the conquering Patriots.

"A Privateer has been lying off here for the last 5 days. On the 4th inst. she was boarded by a boat from the Dutch brig Martha & Elizabeth, lying in this port. The crew were detained on board, either having entered or been kept as prisoners".

REMARK.—We have copied the above from a New York paper of the 3d of August. The Spanish vessels mentioned therein, taking advantage of the sailing of the fleet, may have proceeded with it, but as a matter of course the Mercury could not protect them against Independent cruisers.—The circumstance of the crew of the brig Martha & Elizabeth, having entered on board a privateer lying off this port, is wholly without foundation.

VENEZUELA.

From the Caracas Gazette of the 22d August 1821.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

After the glorious victory of Carabobo, the enemy sent out two detachments from Puerto Cabello; one under command of lieut. col. Ramos, and the other under col. Alejos, to raise the spirit of revolution among the inhabitants of the Plains, but lately liberated. A division of vessels, with troops on board, was also destined to La Vela de Coro, in order to divert the attention of the Liberating army; still it is not easily understood, in what the hope of the enemy was founded, whether in so doing its object was to diminish the consumption at Puerto Cabello, by sending out troops immaterially where, in search of either food or an unprofitable death.

H. E. the Liberator, the better to facilitate his operations, and to place the inhabitants of the Plains in safety from the grasp of the guerilla parties of the enemy, who can injure but the husbandman and the citizen, divided the western section of this country into two military departments, the one embracing the provinces of Coro, Maracaybo, Merida, and Truxillo, was placed under command of H. E. gen. Mariño, and the other comprehending those of Caracas and Barinas, under H. E. gen. Paez. The line of Puerto Cabello, included in these two divisions, is defended by 3 battalions of infantry and 2 battalions of cavalry.

A battalion of infantry and a regiment of cavalry is posted at Calabozo, a squadron at San Carlos, and a battalion in the city of Araure.

Having learned by the late accounts from col. Escalona, that the expedition arrived at Coro from Puerto Cabello does not exceed 500 men, col. Breceño, with 1000 men was detached from Carora to join col Gomez's column, and another column of 500 men, which sets off thro' Casigua, and with these forces to meet the enemy and liberate this province, while H. E. gen. Mariño remains at Carora with two battalions of reserve to repair where duty may call him. H. E. was at San Carlos on the 11th and continued his march the next day, in order to give fresh impulse to the martial operations.

The remainder of our cavalry is returned to the other side of the Apure, there to await the orders of its chiefs, whenever the defence of the country may render its service necessary; whereby it gives to the world the greatest example of a warm patriotism. Covered with laurels in the fields of Carabobo, these Llaneros, the first prop of the Republic, and its constant defenders, return to their homes, ready, however, at the first call of the nation to repair a thousand times again with their strength and their lives to the scenes of action.

From Puerto Cabello the desertion of men to our line is so considerable, that unless better means be adopted, La Torre and Morales, the two chiefs, will remain there all alone.

The districts of Barcelona, Cumana, and Margarita, are likewise organized into military departments, under command of gen. Bermudez, after his late glorious campaign; all the bodies of troops which are on their march to reinforce his division, remain under his immediate orders.

The troops of Urane, under col. Torrealba, after having closed the campaign, returned to their cantons, to resume their occupations, and will come to their military duties whenever required. gen Monagas, who with the Barcelona cavalry and that of the Upper Plains of Caracas, penetrated as far as the Sombrero, to participate in the general achievements, received orders to post himself at Barcelona, and to disband the individuals of his division, thanking them for their services. They are equally ready to return to action as soon as they are called.

The siege of Cumana is set forth with vigor; we expect shortly to hear of the triumphal entry of gen. Bermudez into that city.

The first division of the 91st, or Argyleshire regiment, under the command of lieutenant colonel M'Niell, has arrived in Glasgow, after an absence of twenty-seven years from Scotland. It is remarkable that the return of this fine regiment to its native land happened precisely that day twenty-seven years on which it left it; the regiment having left Scotland on the 18th of June, 1794, and the first division having arrived at Port Patrick on the 18th of June, 1821. Col. M'Niell is the only individual now alive in the regiment that embarked with it from Scotland, in 1794.

CHILI.

We subjoin a copy of a letter addressed by capt. Shirreff, of H. B. M. ship Andromache, to the masters of the British ships Edward Ellice, lord Suffield, and Indian, taken off Pery by lord Cochrane's squadron. By capt. Shirreff's letter it would appear that the Chilian government is acknowledged by the British government— a circumstance which we believe was not before generally known. The hon. capt. Spencer, of H. B. M. ship Owen Glendower, at Valparaiso, wrote, on the 27th of Feb. to the Director, requesting to know the grounds for the detention of these ships. The agents to Lloyd's there had protested against the seizure of the vessels and cargoes, and in conjunction with capt. Spencer, intended to make every exertion for their liberation:

"*His Majesty's ship Andromache, off Callao, Jan* 8. }

"*Gentlemen*:—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult. which is the first that has reached me; and I have to inform you, that as soon as I am in possession of any facts to prove the property under your charge (which has been detained by the Chilian squadron) to be *bona fide* belonging to British subjects, I shall claim it as such. But you must understand, that, as my instructions are particularly explicit in ordering me to act perfectly neutral, I cannot follow capt. Downes's plan of seizing your vessels by force, as such an act would be a declaration of hostilities, on my part, against the Chilian government, who, as a belligerent power, have a right to detain any suspected property, although under a neutral flag; and an attempt to take it away by force would, according to the laws of nations, condemn it *in toto* as a prize.

"I am particular in mentioning these circumstances to you, as you might otherwise expect more than I, or any other officer, should be able to accomplish. In the meantime I shall protest against the vessels being detained here, instead of being sent to Chili for adjudication; as I shall also do of your boats and men being used for warlike purposes.

"W. H. SHIRREFF.

"To Messrs P. F. Heath, S. Brown, W. Croyser, and P. A. Goulp; and when read, to be transmitted to others whom it may concern."

Immolation of Widows in India.—Mr. Boxton, in the British House of Commons, June 20. after mentioning that within four years, no less than 2366 women had been seen to ascend the funeral pile in the Presidency of Fort William alone, said

Many of these were mere children; some were pregnant; some had first been rendered intoxicated, and not a few were evidently compelled to the sacrifice. It was well worthy of remark, that many of them had taken place in direct violation of the laws of the natives themselves. Those laws declared that no female under 16 years of age should be sacrificed. Yet it was a fact of which the most ample proof could be afforded, that girls of 14, 13, of 12 nay, in one instance, of 8 years of age had been subjected to this brutal usage. Compulsion was also prohibited by the Indian law; but it was, nevertheless, frequently had recourse to amid the shrieking and struggling of the unhappy victims. Among other instances of this sort, one was mentioned to him in conversation no longer ago than yesterday by a gentleman of the name of Thompson, who told him, that observing a party of people assembled on the bank of a river he approached to learn what was the matter, when he saw a funeral pile, and a woman who was performing her ablution previous to her sacrifice. When the fatal moment arrived, however, she fainted repeatedly, and it was evident she felt the utmost horror and repugnance at the act she was called upon to perform.

Secret well kept.—It was originally customary for the senators of Rome to take their sons along with them into the senate. On one occasion, Papyrius Prætextatus, having accompanied his father thither, heard an affair of great importance discussed, the determination of which was deferred till the following day, the strictest injunctions being given, that in the mean time no one should divulge a syllable of the matter in hand. When young Papyrius went home, his mother asked him, "what the fathers had done that day in the senate?" He answered, "that it was a secret which he could not disclose." The curiosity of the lady was only the more simulated by this denial, and she pressed the boy so hard, that to get rid of her importunities, he was driven to make use of the following pleasant fiction: "It was," said he, "debated in the senate, which would be more advantageous to the commonwealth: that one man should have two wives, or that one woman should have two husbands?" The lady, wonderfully stared by this singular piece of information, instantly left the house, and told what she had discovered to a number of ladies, among whom the projected change in their condition was discussed with no small degree of vehemence and alarm.

Having so deep an interest in the decision of the question, they thought it but right that the senate should know their feelings respecting it; and next day accordingly they went in a body, and surrounding the doors of the senate, cried out with vast clamor, "that rather than one man should marry two women, one woman should marry two men." The senators were in great astonishment at this strange cry; and sent out to know what the women meant? On this young Papyrius stepped forth, and told them what his mother had desired to know, and how he had contrived to answer her. The senators were much amused with the youth's explanation; and after sending away the women, with an assurance that nothing was at present intended to be done in the affair to which they alluded, they marked their sense of young Papyrius's wit and secrecy, by passing an order, that in future no son of a senator should be admitted to their meetings, Papyrius excepted.

Marriage.—Women gain by marriage the liberty of speaking their thoughts, which, during their maiden condition, they are taught to conceal, and are therefore more inclined than men of the same age to the marriage state. Men are more liberally educated than women, and assume greater liberties in society, and are therefore not so ready to give up

"Their free and unhous'd condition,"

as the Moor of Venice expresses the freedom of celibacy.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

THE FLORIDAS.

PROCLAMATION,

By major-gen. ANDREW JAKSON, governor of the provinces of the Floridas, exercising the powers of the captain-general and of the intendant of the island of Cuba, over the said provinces, and of the governors of the said provinces respectively.

WHEREAS, by the treaty concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d day of Feb. 1819, and duly ratified, the provinces of the Floridas were ceded by Spain to the United States, and the possession of the said provinces is now in the United States:

And whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the third day of March, in the present year, did enact, that until the end of the first session of the seventeenth Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said provinces be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the said provinces, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining the inhabitants of the said territory in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; and the president of the United States, has by his commission bearing date the tenth day of said March invested me with all the powers, and charged me with the several duties heretofore held and exercised by the captain general intendant and governors aforesaid:

I have therefore thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, making known the premises, and to declare that the government heretofore exercised over the said provinces, under the authority of Spain, has ceased, and that that of the United states of America is established over the same; that all laws and municipal regulations which were in existence at the cessation of the late government, remain in full force; and all civil officers, charged with their execution, except those whose powers have been specially vested in me, and except also such officers as have been intrusted with the collection of the revenue, are continued in their functions, during the pleasure of the governor for the time being, or until provision shall otherwise be made.

And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all the inhabitants and other persons within the said provinces, to be faithful and true, in their allegiance to the United States, and obedient to the laws and authorities of the same, under full assurance that their rights will be under the guardianship of the United States: and will be maintained from all force and violence from within and from without.

Given at Pensacola, this 25th day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty one.

Extract of a letter dated Cape Haytien, July 5, 1821, to a gentleman in Washington.

"Every thing goes on well and quietly here since the departure of gen. Boyer, except the jealousy of the natives in trade to foreign merchants. As many obstacles are thrown in our way as they can invent, and attempts will no doubt be made the ensuing year, to exclude us altogether.

"In my opinion this market never offered a better prospect to the American merchant.—The country is literally parched with the drought, and the inhabitants nearly dependent on American produce for subsistence.

"For the last six weeks the coast has been lined, from Monte Christie to the Moale, by a fleet of Aury's, and other picaroons, which have been a great annoyance, although no robberies have as yet been committed. It will be very desirable to have one of our vessels occasionally here on the coast. Captains having crews, or parts, of colored people, coming here are sure to loose them. The authorities here say they cannot compel them to return to their duty, a grievance I do not know how to remedy without making some arrangements with president Boyer to that effect. From these and other causes, we are kept in hot water continually."

Salem, July 22.

Arrived schooner Joseph, Lamprell, 32 days from La Guayra.

On the 25th June, at 6, p. m. coming by the Island of Porto Rico, bound through the Mona Passage, was taken possession of by a Patriot privateer sloop, of 2 guns and 90 men—brought us to anchor to the S. of Cape Roxo, and took all hands on board the privateer. At 9. p. m. permitted me to go on board the sch. but kept the mate and crew all night. In the morning 40 of the privateersmen came on board, shifted the cargo, and searched every part of the sch. even to chests and bedding, but did not move all the ballast.

They then returned on board the privateer, when I was again sent for. The 1st lieut. spoke English, as did most of the officers, except the capt. They told me that if I would give them a certificate that they had taken nothing from me, they would give me my papers and let me go, which I did, after receiving from them a few small articles which they had taken—but instead of letting me go, I was ordered again on board, and told there was a mistake in the number of bags, and that they would take them on deck and count them. Most of the crew then went on board of the sch. and began to search every part—took all the cocoa and coffee on deck, and examined every bag—they then went to shifting the ballast—underneath which they found 800 Spanish dollars, which they took from me. This did not satisfy them that there was no more on board. They then took 3 of my men on board the privateer, and set out on an expedition to cut out two vessels, and rob the inhabitants to the N. of Cape Roxo. They also took my boat with them—leaving only the mate and boy with me, with orders to lay too for them—which I was obliged to comply with, as my men and papers were on board the privateer.

At 9, a. m. they returned, bore up with the schr. and took a Spanish sloop, then hauled to for the privateer. At 11, I was ordered on board with my log book, when they gave me a severe reprimand, with hard threats, for not telling them I had money; when I asked them for the money or a receipt, their answer was, "Into the boat and be off." While in their possession, they robbed me of 800 dls. small bower anchor, crow bar, 2 oars, two pump bolts, and a bucket, and detained me 42 hours—this is *patriot* treatment. They left me two leagues S. of the island of Zacheo, in the Mona Passage. From what we could learn the privateer was called the Altevero, commanded by Francisco Marco, from Margaritta.

Newburyport, June 19.

Water Spouts.— Capt. Wilson, who lately arrived here from the West Indies, has furnished us from his journal with the following account of a very dangerous water spout.

On the 22d of May, in lat. 26, 35, long. 69, 50, fresh gales from S. S. W. and squally; at 4 p. m. a heavy cloud appeared on our weather quarter about west, which approached us very fast; prepared the vessel for a heavy squall, when the rain began to descend in torrents. All at once we saw five large Water Spouts forming under the cloud, upon the sea, about one and a half miles from us, going with the cloud nearly in a line N. E. by E. with astonishing swiftness. They appeared about half a mile from each other, at about equal distances, and connecting themselves with the cloud.

The sea for a considerable space where the base of the spouts appeared, exhibited the most tremendous commotion—they appeared in the cloud above to be as large as a tierce. At this time a number more were forming, and appeared to approach us very fast. We now thought ourselves in the utmost danger, for all our efforts to dissipate them in the usual way, were unavailing; but the wind hauling north-westerly, and blowing fresh, we let out some of our reefs, trimmed sharp by the wind, and fortunately gained to windward of them. They passed us a little astern, so that we had a fair view of them, and they presented one of the most awfully sublime scenes in nature. We had seamen on board the brig who had followed the sea from ten to thirty years, and none of them had ever before witnessed so dangerous a water spout, or any of such magnitude. Had we been thirty minutes sail astern, I conceive there would have been no possibility of escape from utter destruction.—The water was in continual agitation for fifty or sixty minutes, and I am free to confess I never before had an adequate idea of the horrors of one of these phenomena.

VARIETIES.

Juggling to some purpose.—It is stated in a London paper, that one of the fraternity, called "*Indian Jugglers*," had recently returned to his own country, with a fortune of £10,000 sterling, the earnings of his industry and skill in the *juggling art*, which be exhibited for about ten years in Paris, London, Vienna, Petersburg, and all the great cities on the continent of Europe. To acquire so vast a fortune, (little less than fifty thousand dollars) in so short a period, by a profession the very name of which imports *imposition*, affords one proof among the many of the amazing credulity of man, and the avidity with which he lays hold of every thing by which his curiosity is excited, especially if it is of the *marvelous* kind. In the present instance, however, there is perhaps, more to be said in favor of gratifying this desire, than in most other cases of a similar nature. It must be admitted that the performances in question, are both rational, amusing, and instructive.—The "Chinese Juggler" may, with some propriety, be allowed to rank among men of science; for every part of his art has an immediate reference to scientific principles. To possess a correct idea of the extraordinary talents of these men, it is absolutely necessary to see them exhibit. Some faint conception, however, of their wonderful powers may be found on perusing the following account of their performances, which we have copied from an English paper:—

1st. Throwing about three gilt balls in various directions, with amazing velocity, making them form circles of every denomination round the head, neck, legs, arms, &c. horizontal, prependicular, eliptic, &c. which to the eye appear perfect rings.

2d. Tossing up a large China basin to the ceiling, and catching it sideways upon the flat of the hand, then turning it upside down in various ways, making it appear to the beholder as if glued to the hand.

3d. From under the carpet on which the performers walk, and where it appears impossible to conceal any thing, an immense flowerpot is produced, afterwards a large basin full of water, and live fish sporting in it; and lastly, a large China dish, entirely filled with eggs.

4th. Several very curious and diverting evolutions are performed with three small sticks, which are well worth the closest attention.

5th. Upon an empty China plate a shower of nuts is made to fall from an empty handkerchief.

6th. With eight solid brass rings, in none of which can any break be discovered, one of the artists performs several curious tricks; namely, seperating and exhibiting them, nay, handing them about singly for inspection among the visitors, and then, at one touch, linking them together in various forms, sometimes like a chain, a pair of spectacles, a globe, &c. then shaking them asunder on the floor.

7th. A large China bowl is thrown aloft, and caught in its descent, bottom downwards on the point of a small stick, where it is spun and tossed about with great velocity; and, to all appearance, with a certainty of destruction.

8th. Several astonishing feats are performed with three large knives, which are flung about with equal velocity with the balls, and caught in such a way as to require great steadiness of nerve to behold, without apprehension for the safety of the performer.

9th. At each end of a long cord or bowstring is attached a large brass ball. With this cord and ball they perform with the most extraordinary activity and management that can be conceived. He makes those balls fly round in every and opposite directions, each forming a separate and distinct circle, he himself holding the cord in only one hand at the middle.

10th. One of the performers eats a quantity of cut paper blazing on fire, which he afterwards apparently with great pain, discharges from his mouth and nostrils in smoke and real flame. He then draws from his mouth at least one hundred yards of white ribbon, and afterwards as many more yards of red ribbon.

11th. A great quantity of the shreds of white paper is cut small, and put into a basin of water, covered up, on removing the cover is found to be a perfect string of red paper, of nearly a 100 yards.

English Newspapers.—In London *fifteen* daily newspapers are published; 42 Saturday and Sunday papers; 18 published on other days, once, twice or three times a week; 135 provincial papers are printed in England; 126 newspapers in Ireland; 47 in Scotland; and 6 in the "British Isles." Of the London daily journals, ten millions and 500 thousand numbers are published annually, and from the other offices five millions are issued every year; or, in other words, about 300 thousand numbers of the various newspapers are printed in London every week. In Great Britain and Ireland together, upwards of 50 millions of newspapers sheets are printed and circulated annually, or about one million every week!

Some of the London daily journals are very lucrative, and all of them are pretty well supported. They employ an immense number of literary gentlemen, as reporters, writers and proof-readers, besides the compositors, pressmen, newsvenders and boys, and besides the manufacturers of paper, types, and other manufacturers, to whom they give constant employment.

LEND ME YOUR PAPER—[*An Extract.*]

"He who is continually borrowing furniture, or the necessary implements of trade, especially if it be known that he is able to procure them for himself, is justly regarded by man as a contemptible sponger, a penurious wretch. How much more contemptible must he be who feeds his curiosity upon the avails of another's industry or generosity; who borrows his neighbor's paper as soon as it is left, and frequently before the owner has had an opportunity to read it himself."

ANECDOTES.

Two Irish laborers being at the execution of some malefactors at the *new drop*, as it is called, at Newgate, London, one said to the other, "Auch, Pat! now, but is there any difference between being hanged here and hanged in chains?"—"Yes, honey" replied the other, "a very great difference—one hangs only about an hour—but the other hangs *all the days of his life.*"

Anecdote of Henry IV. of France.—A Printer having published some severe reflections on the French Court, Henry IV. was desired by some of his courtiers, who smarted beneath the castigation, to punish him with the most unrelenting rigor. "It would be against my conscience," replied the magnanimous monarch, "*to trouble an honest man for having told the truth.*"

Ludicrous Mistake.—The death of M. Perrier of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1819, occasioned a strange mistake. The secretary of the Royal Society of Sciences, happened also to be named Perrier. At a meeting of the latter body, a chevalier entered, and with a countenance woebegone, took his place among his brethren, then solemnly arose, and drew from his pocket a manuscript, and with a faltering voice and a look of the deepest sorrow, began a funeral oration "upon his deceased friend." What was his surprise when his "deceased friend" stood up from the president's chair, which he filled. (the panegyrist being so blinded with tears as not to observe him sooner) declined the honor about to be conferred on him, thanked his friend in the warmest terms, and proposed amidst roars of laughter, to adjourn the reading of the oration *sine die.*